''(c) RULEMAKING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director shall promulgate regulations to implement subsection (a).

''(2) CONTENTS.—The regulations issued pursuant to paragraph (1) shall establish a method by which consumers shall submit trafficking documentation to consumer reporting agencies.''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Fair Credit Reporting Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 605B the following:

''605C. Adverse information in cases of trafficking.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection issues a rule pursuant to section 605C(c) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, as added by subsection (a) of this section. Any rule issued by the Director to implement such section 605C shall be limited to preventing a consumer reporting agency from furnishing a consumer report containing any adverse item of information about a consumer that resulted from trafficking.

SA 4546. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1283. CONTINGENCY PLAN RELATING TO FLOATING OIL STORAGE AND OFFLOADING VESSEL *SAFER*.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the condition of the floating storage and offloading vessel (FSO) *Safer* in the port of Hodeidah in Yemen poses a significant threat to the economic, ecological, and humanitarian environment of the countries bordering the Red Sea;

(2) the Houthis have repeatedly obstructed efforts by the international community, including the United Nations, to inspect and repair the FSO *Safer*;

(3) a spill of the nearly 1,000,000 barrels of crude oil contained in the FSO *Safer*, four times the amount spilled in the *Exxon Valdez* disaster in 1989, would result in devastating ecological damage to the unique environment of the Red Sea, and would profoundly damage fishing industries along both sides of the Red Sea Coast, especially in Yemen;

(4) a spill from the FSO *Safer* would—

(A) block a vital shipping lane through which 10 percent of annual trade transits; and

(B) disrupt international trade during a time in which countries around the world continue efforts to recover from the COVID–19 pandemic;

(5) the people of Yemen continue to face dire circumstances, and such circumstances would be exacerbated by a spill from the FSO *Safer* because such a spill would close of the port of Hodeidah, through which ⅔ of Yemen's food is transferred, and result in the potential for widespread famine and malnutrition; and

(6) Congress should encourage the efforts of various parties, including the United Nations and other regional stakeholders, to resolve the dangerous situation posed by the FSO *Safer* and find a lasting solution to the crisis, including by contributing financially to efforts—

(A) to prevent an oil spill from the FSO *Safer*; and

(B) in the event of such a spill, to mitigate the effects of the spill.

(b) CONTINGENCY PLAN.—

(1) INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall establish an interagency working group consisting of representatives of relevant Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense, the United States Mission to the United Nations, the United States Agency for International Development, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, to develop a contingency plan to be implemented in the event a crude oil leak from, or an explosion on, the FSO *Safer*.

(2) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and representatives of the interagency working group established under paragraph (1) shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the status of the contingency plan developed under that paragraph that describes—

(i) the options available to the United States Government for mitigating the economic, ecological, and humanitarian crises that would result from a disaster related to the FSO *Safer*; and

(ii) the steps already taken by the United States Government and international and regional stakeholders—

(I) to encourage a diplomatic solution to the situation; and

(II) to prepare for the eventuality that a disaster may occur before such a solution is reached.

SA 4547. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. ADMISSION OF ESSENTIAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICAL EXPERTS TO PROMOTE AND PROTECT NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION BASE.

(a) SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS.—In accordance with the procedures established under subsection (f)(1), and subject to the numerical limitations under subsection (c)(1), the Secretary of Homeland Security may provide an alien described in subsection (b) (and the spouse and children of the alien if accompanying or following to join the alien) with the status of a special immigrant under section 101(a)(27) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)), if the alien—

(1) submits a classification petition under section 204(a)(1)(G)(i) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1154(a)(1)(G)(i)); and

(2) is otherwise eligible to receive an immigrant visa and is otherwise admissible to the United States for permanent residence.

(b) ALIENS DESCRIBED.—An alien is described in this subsection if—

(1) the alien—

(A) is employed by a United States employer and engaged in work to promote and protect the National Security Innovation Base;

(B) is engaged in basic or applied research, funded by the Department of Defense, through a United States institution of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)); or

(C) possesses scientific or technical expertise that will advance the development of critical technologies identified in the National Defense Strategy or the National Defense Science and Technology Strategy, required by section 218 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 1679); and

(2) the Secretary of Defense issues a written statement to the Secretary of Homeland Security confirming that the admission of the alien is essential to advancing the research, development, testing, or evaluation of critical technologies described in paragraph (1)(C) or otherwise serves national security interests.

(c) NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status under this section may not exceed—

(A) 10 in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2030; and

(B) 100 in fiscal year 2031 and each fiscal year thereafter.

(2) EXCLUSION FROM NUMERICAL LIMITATION.—Aliens provided special immigrant status under this section shall not be counted against the numerical limitations under sections 201(d), 202(a), and 203(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(d), 1152(a), and 1153(b)(4)).

(d) DEFENSE COMPETITION FOR SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICAL EXPERTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a process to select, on a competitive basis from among individuals described in subsection (b), individuals for recommendation to the Secretary of Homeland Security for special immigrant status under subsection (a).

(e) AUTHORITIES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Defense shall authorize appropriate personnel of the Department of Defense to use all personnel and management authorities available to the Department, including—

(1) the personnel and management authorities provided to the science and technology reinvention laboratories;

(2) the Major Range and Test Facility Base (as defined in 196(i) of title 10, United States Code); and

(3) the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

(f) PROCEDURES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security and Secretary of Defense shall jointly establish policies and procedures implementing this section, which shall include procedures for—

(1) processing of petitions for classification submitted under subsection (a)(1) and applications for an immigrant visa or adjustment of status, as applicable; and

(2) thorough processing of any required security clearances.

(g) FEES.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish a fee—

(1) to be charged and collected to process an application filed under this section; and

(2) that is set at a level that will ensure recovery of the full costs of such processing and any additional costs associated with the administration of the fees collected.

(h) IMPLEMENTATION REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security and Secretary of Defense shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that includes—

(1) a plan for implementing the authorities provided under this section; and

(2) identification of any additional authorities that may be required to assist the Secretaries in fully implementing this section.

(i) PROGRAM EVALUATION AND REPORT.—

(1) EVALUATION.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an evaluation of the competitive program and special immigrant program described in subsections (a) through (g).

(2) REPORT.—Not later than October 1, 2026, the Comptroller General shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the results of the evaluation conducted under paragraph (1).

(j) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(2) NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION BASE.—The term ''National Security Innovation Base'' means the network of persons and organizations, including Federal agencies, institutions of higher education, federally funded research and development centers, defense industrial base entities, nonprofit organizations, commercial entities, and venture capital firms that are engaged in the military and nonmilitary research, development, funding, and production of innovative technologies that support the national security of the United States.

SA 4548. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 744. DELAY OF COVID–19 VACCINE MANDATE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATIONS.

(a) DELAY OF VACCINE MANDATE.—The Secretary of Defense may not require members of the Armed Forces to receive the vaccination for coronavirus disease 2019 (commonly known as ''COVID–19'') or penalize such members for not receiving such vaccine until the date on which all religious and medical accommodation requests filed before December 1, 2022, seeking an exemption from such a requirement have been individually evaluated with a final determination and all appeal processes in connection with any such requests have been exhausted.

(b) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION RELATING TO COVID–19 VACCINATION.—A member of the Armed Forces whose religious accommodation request relating to the vaccination for coronavirus disease 2019 is denied without written individualized consideration or consultation with the Office of the Chief of Chaplains for the military department concerned to confirm that there is a compelling interest in having the member receive such vaccination and that mandating vaccination is the least restrictive means of furthering that interest shall have a cause of action for financial damages caused by the harm to their military career, retirement, or benefits.

(c) CONSULTATION WITH OFFICES OF CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS REGARDING RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The final accommodation authority for each military department shall consult with the Office of the Chief of Chaplains for the military department concerned before denying any religious accommodation request.

(2) PROCEDURES FOR RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION REQUESTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall consult with the members of the Armed Forces Chaplains Board in determining the general procedure for processing religious exemption requests.

(3) DETERMINATIONS RELATING TO RELIGIOUS BELIEF OR CONSCIENCE.—No determinations shall be made regarding the sincerity of the religious belief or conscience of a member of the Armed Forces by the final accommodation authority without the documented consultation of a chaplain with the member.

(d) INSPECTOR GENERAL INVESTIGATION REGARDING RELIGIOUS ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COVID–19 VACCINATION MANDATE.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall complete an investigation into whether each of the military departments has complied with Federal law (including the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 2000bb et seq.)), Department of Defense Instruction 1300.17, and other policies of the military departments relevant to determining religious accommodations for the requirement that members of the Armed Forces receive the vaccination for coronavirus disease 2019.

SA 4549. Mr. TUBERVILLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3157. PRESERVATION AND STORAGE OF URANIUM-233 TO FOSTER DEVELOPMENT OF THORIUM MOLTEN-SALT REACTORS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Thorium molten-salt reactor technology was originally developed in the United States, primarily at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in the State of Tennessee.

(2) Before the cancellation of the program in 1976, the technology developed at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory was moving steadily toward efficient utilization of the natural thorium energy resource, which exists in substantial amounts in many parts of the United States and around the world.

(3) The People's Republic of China is known to be pursuing the development of molten salt reactor technology based on a thorium fuel cycle.

(4) Thorium itself is not fissile, but fertile, and requires a fissile material to begin a nuclear chain reaction.

(5) Uranium-233, derived from neutron absorption by natural thorium, is the ideal candidate for the fissile component of a thorium reactor, and is the only fissile material candidate that can minimize the production of long-lived transuranic elements, which have proven a great challenge to the geologic disposal of existing spent nuclear fuel.

(6) Geologic disposal of spent nuclear fuel from conventional nuclear reactors continues to pose severe political and technical challenges, and costs the United States taxpayer more than $500,000,000 annually in court-mandated awards to utilities.

(7) The United States possesses the largest inventory of uranium-233 in the world, aggregated at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) it is in the best economic and national security interests of the United States to resume development of highly efficient thorium molten-salt reactors that can minimize transuranic waste production, in consideration of the pursuit by the People's Republic of China of thorium molten-salt reactors and associated cooperative research agreements with United States national laboratories;

(2) that the development of highly efficient thorium molten-salt reactors is consistent with section 1261 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 2060), which declared long-term strategic competition with the People's Republic of China as ''a principal priority for the United States''; and

(3) to resume such development, it is necessary to preserve as much of the uranium-233 remaining at Oak Ridge National Laboratory as possible.

(c) PRESERVATION AND STORAGE OF URANIUM-233.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Energy shall seek every opportunity to preserve separated uranium-233, with the goal of fostering development of thorium molten-salt reactors by United States industry.

(2) DOWNBLENDING AND DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN URANIUM.—The Secretary may provide for the downblending and disposal of uranium-233 determined by industry experts not to be valuable for research and development of thorium molten-salt reactors or technology implementation.

(d) INTERAGENCY COOPERATION.—The Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Army (including the head of the Army Reactor Office), the Secretary of Transportation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and other relevant agencies shall—

(1) work together to preserve uranium-233;

(2) if necessary, expedite transfers of uranium-233 between the Department of Energy and the Department of Defense; and

(3) seek the assistance of appropriate industrial or medical entities.

(e) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following:

(1) Details of the separated U-233 inventory that is most feasible for immediate or near-term transfer.

(2) The costs of constructing or modifying a suitable category I facility for the secure, permanent storage of the U–233 inventory.

(3) A pathway for National Asset Material designation.